## Measurements.



Habitat, Samoa islands. Type in Ward's Nat. Hist. Establishment, Rochester, New York.*

## Description of a Nevo Species of Macrolus. By Harrison Allen.

(Read before the American Plilosophical Society, March 21, 1S90.)
In Article xvi, extracted from "The Bulletin of the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.," Vol. ii, No. 3, p.166, entitled "Notes on a Collection of Mammals from Southern Mexico," by Mr. J. A. Allen, occurs the following statement: "Macrotus Californicus, Baird.-Eight skins and skulls, and three additional skulls, all males. Bolanos, Jalisco, July 3, 1889. 'Occurs in immense numbers in the adits and old mine drifts of the Mineral de Bolanos. Of the fourteen captured all were males, whereas in the ease of the other kinds of bats taken here females generally predominate ' (Audley Buller, MS. notes).
"In the absence of specimens for comparison, it is difficult to say certainly, whether they are the same as the Californin specimens. Judging by deseriptions, they are somewhat darker in color."

I had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Allen, of examining two of the specimens of this series, and concurred with Mr. Allen in identifying them as $M$. californicus. The skins were of immature individuals and the parts about the auricle apparently mutilated. The dark cincreous tips of the lair, while in striking contrast with the more northern form of the species, was not thought to he distinctive, since southern varhtlons of other speeies, as Artibeus perspicillatus and Atalapha nobeboracensis, are known to be differently colored from the northern. The main measurements were the same. But since Mr. Al!en published his notes I have carefully sonked one of the skins in dilute spirits nad linve detected that the apparent mutilutions of the auricle were due to distortion, and that the form of the auricle was suffeiently pronounced to warmat it careful examination of the cranlum. In response to my request

[^0]Mr. Allen sent to me eight crania for inspection. The characters of these specimens are in many respects quite different from those of $M$. califorricus. I have therefore concluded to describe the Mexican species as new in the following language :

## Macrotus bullert, sp. nov.

Auricle scarcely longer than head: the internal basal lobule rudimental and projects about a millimetre beyond the juncture of the interauricular membrane. External basal lobe reduced to a thin ridge which leaves the tragus exposed. Tragus with convex arterior border for basal two-thirds, and an abruptly acuminate apical third. The outer border is straight-apparently without basal notch or lobule.

The nose-leaf without well-defined lower border-scarcely longer than the face. Chin apparently without divided plate.

Skull.-Facial region without depression on the frontal bone ; indeed, it is faintly ridged posteriorly ; region over ethmoid scrolls scarcely inflated. Squamosal portion of zygoma not more than one-half the size of the same part in M. californicus. No projection of vertex at occiput, but the entire superior curvature of the head simple. Angle of mandible projects scarcely at all back of the condyloid surface. The two halves of the mandible closer together than in M. californicus.
Fur.-On the back the basal two third is white, the apical third very dark plumbeous, the tip tending to gray. These distinctions are best defined on the sides of the neck. At the middle of the back the gray tip is absent. The colors undergo no variation over the posterior surface of the prebrachium, the humerus, or the rump. On the endo-patagium the hairs are shorter, sparsely developed, and of a fawn color throughout.

On the ventre a disposition exists for the basal two-thirds of the hair to be whiter than the rest of the hair. This is most marked on the sides of the trunk, and is nearly absent from the middle. The apical third is less markedly plumbeous and the tip is more gray than on the back. On the whole the ventre gives the impression of being gray, and the back as being of a dark, sooty hue.

Two immature examples (the distal epiphyses of the metacarpal bones of the third, a fourth, and fifth, manal digits ununited), 2004, 2005 (Am. Mus., N. Y.), from Bolanos, Jalisco, Mexico.

Measurements.

proc. Aner. pillos. soc. xxyif. 132. J. printed may 10, 1890.


## Notices of New Frcsh-water Infusoria.

By Alfred C. Stokes, M.D.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, April 18, 1590.)
Mastigameba reptans, sp. nov. Figs. $1-5 .-$ Body constantly ammboid, at its apparently greatest extension ovate, depressed, abont two and onehalf times as long as broad, the pseudopodia few, scattered, lobate, short and unbranched, progression being chietly by the amoboid expansions of the body; flagellum apical, about three times as long as the extended zooid, only the tip usually vibrating ; mucleus not observed; contractile vesicles several, small, scattered; motion commonly very slow, oceasionally raphly and irregularly vibratory. Length of the extended body roso Inch. Hab.- Pond water with decaying vegetnton.

Heteromila fusiformis, sp, nov. Figs. 6 and 7.- Body clongate fusiform, from three to four thmes as long ins broad, witest centrally, tapering thence to both extremitles ; soft and changeable in shape, having the abilty to protrute filamentons pseudopodic prolongations of the body substance, the extremitles of these extensions not rarely becoming amebold and producing a rethentation by the finterincing of the minute branches or by the formation of minute vacuoles; figelladiverse in length, orighating close together at the frontal extremity, the anterior one vibratile, lous than twace as long as the body, the other trailing and more than twice the body ln length; contrnctle vesicle smanl, apparently


[^0]:    Imm latetised to Mr. F. A. Ward for An opportuntty of examintug this finteresting Quris.

